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"The Projection of New Society In The Select Science Fiction : A Study"

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The Projection of New Society - In The Select Science Fiction : A Study

1. Introduction:

The first chapter introduces the objectives of the research and it also gives short biography writers. A good science fiction work posits one vision for the future, among countless possibilities, that is built on a foundation of realism. In creating a link between the present and the future, science fiction invites us to consider the complex ways our choices and interactions contribute to generating the future. The present research work is based on selected science fictions of Mary Shelly's *Frankenstein*, Aldous Huxley's The Brave New World, Isaac Asimov's *I Robot,* Margaret Atwood's *The Handmade Tale*, and *1984* by George Orwell.

Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin Shelley (1797-1851), an eminent English novelist, biographer, short story writer, travel writer and editor, initiated a women's tradition in science fiction through her classic, *Frankenstein (1818).* In her lifetime, she was often overshadowed by the many literary influences with whom she associated, from her own parents Mary Wollstonecraft and Godwin, to her husband, Percy Bysshe Shelley and his friend Lord Byron. However, Mary Shelley's Frankenstein: or, The Modern Prometheus from its inception on a stormy night to its publication in 1818 to its numerous forms on stage and screen, crept into the popular psyche more deeply than anything written by her associates. Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin Shelley's Frankenstein (1818) is a critique of science and its experiments. It is a thoughtful comment on the terrifying consequences of scientific experimentation with life.

Aldous Leonard Huxley, was born July 26, 1894, Godalming, Surrey, England—died November 22, 1963, Los Angeles, California, U.S. English novelist and critic gifted with an acute and far-ranging intelligence whose works are notable for their wit and pessimistic satire. He remains best known for one novel, *Brave New World* (1932), a model for much dystopian science fiction that followed. Brave New World is a dystopian novel that participates in a tradition of speculative fiction called soft or social science fiction. Typically set far in the future, science fiction draws on current science and technology, but goes further than what is actually possible. Works of science fiction also often take ideas from sociology, psychology, and anthropology and imagine their future

implications or escalate them to new extremes. Brave New World renders a future society in which current ideas about evolutionary biology, genetics, population control, psychological conditioning, and human purpose are taken to logical but not necessarily practical extremes to the point that they abandon ethics, morality, and emotion. Though Brave New World is different from many other science fiction novels in that it doesn't include monsters, aliens, or the supernatural, it participates in many of the themes, styles, and tropes of earlier science fiction novels and influenced the works that followed it.

Isaac Asimov, (born January 2, 1920, Petrovichi, Russia—died April 6, 1992, New York, New York, U.S.), American author and biochemist, a highly successful and prolific writer of science fiction and of science books for the layperson. He wrote or edited about 500 volumes, of which the most famous are those in the Foundation and robot series. I Robot, a collection of nine short stories by science-fiction writer Isaac Asimov that imagines the development of "positronic" (humanlike, with a form of artificial intelligence) robots and wrestles with the moral implications of the technology. The stories originally appeared in science-fiction magazines between 1940 and 1950, the year that they were first published together in book form. Asimov's treatment of robots as being programmed with ethics rather than as marauding metal monsters was greatly influential in the development of science fiction.

Margaret Atwood, w a s (born November 18, 1939, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada), Canadian writer best known for her prose fiction and for her feminist perspective. As an adolescent, Atwood divided her time between Toronto, her family's primary residence, and the sparsely settled bush country in northern Canada, where her father, an entomologist, conducted research. She began writing at age five and resumed her efforts, more seriously, a decade later. After completing her university studies at Victoria College at the University of Toronto, Atwood earned a master's degree in English literature from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1962.

The Handmaid's Tale The Handmaid's Tale is a science fiction novel written by Margaret Atwood in 1983. Moreover, what makes The Handmaid's Tale sciencefiction is its essential focus on religion. Sometimes works of science fiction incorporate themes of religion. Religious themes can be used to portray a deeper meaning.

George Orwell, pseudonym of Eric Arthur Blair, (born June 25, 1903, Motihari, Bengal, India—died January 21, 1950, London, England), English novelist, essayist, and critic famous for his novels *Animal Farm* (1945) and *Nineteen Eighty-four* (1949), the latter a profound anti-utopian novel that examines the dangers of totalitarian rule.

George Orwell's 1984 is one of the most famous books in the history of literature. It was written in 1948 and has been translated into over 65 languages. The book is set in a future world where the government controls everything and where people are kept in line through strict rules and surveillance. The book has been called a science fiction classic, and it is often read in high school and college classrooms. There are many reasons why 1984 is considered a science fiction book. The book is set in a future world, it features advanced technology, and it explores themes of government control and surveillance.

Science fiction, perhaps more than any other modern genre of fiction, is often written with a social purpose or a goal. That purpose is rarely to explicitly predict the future—though they're frequently touted, the predictive powers of science fiction are mediocre at best. In hindsight, it's easy to pick out the novels and stories of the last century with elements that came true, but these works are few and far between compared to the plethora of "predictions" that fizzled. (Science fiction sometimes guides technological development, rather than predicting it—for example, some developers of Google Earth have credited Neal Stephenson's 1992 novel Snow Crash as an inspiration.) Science fiction writers themselves often bemoan the futility of trying to predict the future in their more metafictional works—see, for instance, Stanislaw Lem's novel The Futurological Congress, a surrealist satire about drugs, war, and how perception shapes reality. Instead, science fiction is written to caution against the horrors of endless war (e.g., The Forever War), or to glorify human ingenuity (e.g., The Martian), or to explore the ramifications of a radically different political system (e.g., The Dispossessed, 1984).

Science fiction is a literary universe of no mean size because science fiction is what it is, not through its content but through its background. Let me explain the difference that makes. The science fiction mystery may be set in the future and in the midst of a society far different from ours; one in which human beings have developed telepathy, for instance, or in which light-speed mass transport is possible, or in which all human knowledge is computerized for instant retrieval—but the rules still hold.

2. Review Of Literature:

While making a review of the literature The Researcher came across the words carried out by certain schlors related of science fiction.

Lisa Meinecke & Laura Voss (2018)

Pubished a research paper depicted the correlation between science and human lite. Similarly a research project is carried out by the research scholar named Mr. Balaji Navle in the Jurisdiction of S.R.T.M.U. N Marashtra. It visualize a future society on the globle. Another researcher named Shannon Bhulai Published a paper on science fiction explaining the adverse effect of science and technology on human life, The rescarch paper by Silam Messaouda (2014) discord the effect of science & technology on human life The measure conclusion of the paper secms to be showing negative impact of science & technology for the future generation.

Another Ph.D rescarch work carried out by Roar Hole (2007) is on George orwell's work 1984 this work presents sicence as a dystopian nightmare to human being.

The present research project is an attempt to show, how science has affected the material as well as the emotional sphere of human existing.

3. Scope of The Research work:

The present Research work is confined to The authors and their choosen work only.

4. Objectives of the Proposed Research:

1) To Study impact of science on human life.
2) To Explore Importance of Science fiction
3) To Study the genre in relation to the future humans existence.
4) To analyze all the selected works from the perspective of human causes.
5) To understand upcoming issues of the world and how to solve through science fiction.

5. Hypothesis:

1) Science fiction enables us to compression new society.
2) The science fiction posits one vision for the future.
3) Science fiction gives us a venue to consider the futures that we want.
4) Science fiction, tempramentory is based on reason and logic.

6. Research Methodology:

The present research study will be carried out through the descriptive and analytical mode the work in question will be analasied in the presspective choosen in the title of rescarch work. The Secondary date will be taken in to consideration for arriving at conculsions.

7. Tentative Chapter Scheme:

Chapter I – Introduction.

Chapter II – A Study of *Frankenstein* and *The Brave New World.*

Chapter III– A Study of *I Robot.*

Chapter IV – A study of *The Handmade Tale and 1984*

Chapter V – A comparative analysis

VI - Conclusion

9) Bibliography

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